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ENDNOTES

HMA in the Gray Zone by Kadlec [from page 5]

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7. Xinhau Net, "China donates mine-clearance equipment, vehicles to Cambodia," *The Cambodia Daily*, 26 June 2019, https://bit.ly/2B0e2KM.
8. Andrew Chatzky and James McBride, "China's Massive Belt and Road Initiative," Council on Foreign Relations (updated May 21, 2019), accessed 21 August 2019, https://on.cfr.org/2Hd4b8K; "The Trump Administration's "Free and Open Indo-Pacific": Issues for Congress," Congressional Research Service, 3 October 2018, p. 16.
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10. U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, "The U.S. Army in Multi-Domain Operations 2028," TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1, 6 December 2018, p. 45.
11. Shawn Kadlec, Jared Harper, Rick Coplen and Jacqueline E. Whitt June, "Clearing the Battlefield: Why De-mining is a Powerful U.S. Capability," War Room, A Better Peace Podcast (U.S. Army War College, June 26, 2019), https://bit.ly/2orJXkR.
12. Adapted from "The U.S. Army in Multi-Domain Operations 2028," TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1, 6 December 2018), p. 8.
13. "A Framework for Maximizing the Effectiveness of U.S. Government Efforts to Stabilize Conflict Affected Areas," 2018, p. 7; 11.
14. Shawn L. Kadlec, "DoD Humanitarian Mine Action Program: Geo-Economic and Cross-Sector Collaborative Tool?" Strategy Research Project, U.S. Army War College, 29 March 2019, p. 20.

A Twenty-Minute Walk Through Fallujah: Using Virtual Reality to Raise Awareness about IEDs in Iraq by Bialystok [from page 10]

1. "VR for Good: Creators Lab Returns for 2017," *Oculus Blog*, 8 May 2017, https://ocul.us/2lPbs6d.
2. Chris Milk, "How virtual reality can create the ultimate empathy machine," Ted Talk, 22 April 2015. https://bit.ly/1EvtDA9
3. "Clouds over Sidra" was released in January 2015 and filmed at the Za'atari Refugee Camp in Jordan. It tells the story "a 12-year-old girl who has lived there since the summer of 2013. The film follows her to school, to her makeshift tent and even to the football pitch." It was the first virtual reality experience created by the UN and was first used to the support the Secretary General's MDG Advocacy Group's work. https://bit.ly/2kOwly6
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Long-Term Risk Management Tools and Protocols For Residual Explosive Ordnance Mitigation: A Pretest In Vietnam by Stauffer and Mestre [from page 18]

1. IMAS 07.14 "Risk Management in Mine Action." First Edition, February 2019. https://bit.ly/2kGBAjv. Accessed 12 September 2019.
2. "United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action," Eighth Conference of High Contracting Parties to Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, 10 November 2014.
3. If signatory to APMBC or CCM 'tolerable' risk is determined as 'every effort' or 'all reasonable effort' to remove all known landmines/cluster munitions.
4. The detail of the research framework and methodology used for the LTRM framework can be found in: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Long-Term Risk Management Tools and Protocols for Residual Explosive Ordnance Mitigation, Vietnam, GICHD, Geneva, 2019.
5. It may be that risks posed by the remaining contamination increase above a tolerable level again in a few years, due to changes in the context. This implies that the thresholds used for the evaluation of the tolerable level of risk and the evaluation itself have to be reconsidered and reviewed on a regular basis (e.g. every five years).
6. Indicator 1 was subdivided to test four options (A, B, C1 and C2): *"The residual state (tolerable level of risk) is achieved, if the percentage*

of EO victims (injuries and fatalities)/per population/per year in a district over the last 10 years [(A) does not exceed the lowest percentage of EO victims in the whole province over the last 10; (B) does not exceed the average percentage of EO victims in the whole province over the last 10 years; (C) has not been one of the top 10 {C1} or top 20 {C2} causes of death in Vietnam in the last 10 years] more than [threshold (th.) 1: 0 time / th. 2: 3 times / th. 3: 5 times].”

7. Stakeholders had some reservations on the use of indicator 5 on cost-benefit analysis, arguing that in the context of Quảng Trị, land prices are very volatile and would not provide a solid basis for analysis. Indicator 5 was therefore not used in the pretest.
8. For the purpose of the article, only findings of Cam Lộ's pretest are presented.

Cluster Munition Remnant Survey in Southeast Asia by McCosker, Stoa, and Harrison [from page 22]

1. The full publication is available at https://bit.ly/2OIgNIt.

Providing IMAS Training to Local Military Forces and Mitigating Long-Term ERW Risks in Vietnam by Vosburgh [from page 27]

1. “Management of Residual Explosive Remnants of War. GICHD,” Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, 2015, https://bit.ly/2kSrhbz, accessed 10 September 2019.
2. Hoang Nam, (Speech, Quang Tri PPC, Hue, Vietnam, 19 April 2019).
3. “Vietnam Aging Study Management of Explosive Remnants of War (MORE), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, July 2019, https://bit.ly/2kf2YVG, accessed 10 September 2019.
4. CEN International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
5. Vietnam People's Army 4th Military Region Headquarters in Vinh performs military command and control of PMCs in six Provinces: Thanh Hóa, Nghệ An, Hà Tĩnh, Quảng Bình, Quảng Trị, and Thừa Thiên–Huế Province.
6. There are also five Level One Cities that qualify as provinces: Hanoi, Hai Phong, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, and Can Tho, but these don't have separate PMCs.
7. The PMC Range is located in Cam Nghia Commune, Cam Lo District, Quảng Trị Province, Vietnam. Coordinates: Latitude: 16.743326/ Longitude: 106.909428
8. This project has not yet been approved.

Game-Based Learning: An Innovative and Scalable Approach to Mine Risk Education by Yen [from page 31]

1. https://bit.ly/1ur8Tnz
2. Landmine casualties from 2008 to 2017 taken from the *Landmine Monitor*; Excel file of casualty data available upon request.
3. “Báo cáo hiện trạng tồn lưu, ô nhiễm bom mìn vật nổ sau chiến tranh ở việt nam trên cơ sở thực hiện dự án điều tra, lập bản đồ ô nhiễm bom mìn, vật nổ trên phạm VI toàn quốc- giai đoạn I,” Vietnam Mine Action Centre, accessed 20 November 2019, https://bit.ly/2QD0Bto.
4. “Data tabulation by province_11.04.16,” CRS Microsoft Excel file, available upon request.
5. “Khắc phục hậu quả bom mìn sau chiến tranh: Cần nỗ lực hơn nữa,” Nhân Dân, 2 April 2019, https://bit.ly/348ro5i.
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7. “The Eleventh ICT4D Conference Founded by CRS, The Global Digital Development Conference,” https://bit.ly/2LfAMea.

Community Based Inclusive Development: Integrating Survivors into a Broader Victim Assistance System by Franck, Koolmees, and French [from page 38]

1. “UXO Problem,” National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR, accessed 10 October 2019, https://bit.ly/2olCB1H.
2. Ibid.
3. “UXO Types,” National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR, accessed 27 November 2019, http://www.nra.gov.la/uxo.html
4. “Unexploded Ordnance Sector Annual Report 2018,” National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Action in Lao PDR, accessed 1 October 2019, http://www.nra.gov.la/resources/Annual%20Reports/Annual%20Report%20English/UXO%20Sector%20Annual%20Report%202018_English.pdf.
5. “Lao PDR: Casualties,” *Landmine & Cluster Munition Monitor*, accessed 27 Nove 2019, http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2019/lao-pdr/casualties.aspx
6. “UXO/Mine Victim Assistance Strategy 2014–2020,” National Regulatory Authority for UXO/ Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR, 2014.
7. “SDG18: Remove the UXO obstacle to national development,” United Nations Laos PDR, accessed 3 December 2019: http://www.la.one.un.org/images/sdgs/SDG-18-06Sep2016-English-Final-smallchange29Aug17.pdf

8. The approximate average number of accidents per year between 2014–2018, from the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) IMSMA database.
9. "Article 5 Victim Assistance," *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, (2008), accessed 1 October 2019, https://bit.ly/2mGMHKb.
10. BRAC's Ultra-Poor Graduation Approach is a comprehensive, time-bound, integrated and sequential set of interventions that aim to enable the poorest households to achieve key milestones towards sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic resilience in order to progress along a pathway out of extreme poverty. The approach holistically provides both short-term support and long-term investments in areas such as financial literacy and savings and enterprise development. For more information, please see: http://www.brac.net/program/ultra-poor-graduation/
11. The Washington Group for Disability Statistics (WG) was established in 2001 by the United Nations Statistical Commission to address the need for improved statistical methodologies and measures related to disability that are comparable across countries. Since its inception, the WG has developed survey tools and worked to strengthen international cooperation.
12. USAID Okard referenced the following psychometrically tested surveys to develop the Modular Tool: Washington Group Extended Set (WG-ES), WHO Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 (WHODAS 2.0), Model Disability Survey (MDS), Rapid Assessment on Disability (RAD), WHO Quality of Life (WHO QoL BREF), Short Form Health Survey (SF-36), WHO Assistive Products Tool (WHO AP Tool), Adult Caregiver Quality of Life (AC-QoL), Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Primary Care PTSD Screen (PC-PTSD), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS).

Explosive Ordnance in the Baltic Sea: New Tools for Decision Makers by Frey, Beldowski, and Maser [from page 44]

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5. European Parliament; Council of the European Union (2014): Directive 2014/89/EU establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning, July 23. *Official Journal of the European Union* (L 257), pp. 135–145.
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14. GC-MS/MS is an analytical method that combines the features of gas-chromatography and mass spectrometry to identify and quantify substances within a test sample down to the picogram per gram range.
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The Development of a Humanitarian IED Clearance Capacity in Afghanistan by Tan [from page 49]

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2. HALO Afghanistan employs over 3,300 national staff and is Afghan led and managed. HALO works closely with the DMAC and the MAPA, as well as local and international development partners to protect and improve the lives of beneficiaries across the country. HALO conducts mine clearance, battle area clearance, weapons and ammunition disposal, non-technical survey, technical survey, explosive ordnance risk education, physical stockpile and security management, and most recently, AIM clearance.

A Real-Time Video Streaming System for Monitoring Demining by Al-Husseini, Alipour, Ghaziri, and El-Hajj [from page 54]

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